

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(REPORT HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.))

ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

Chan Loi and Lau Kwai were indicted for assaulting a woman in Sham-ching on April 21st, 1919, and robbing her of \$2.60 and four pawn-tickets.

The Crown Solicitor conducted the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. G. Thomas, A. C. Leith, D. L. G. Williams, A. A. d'Azavedo, E. T. Bunje, Wong Min and N. Mohamed. Mr. Ju Ling Fong, who was called on the jury, produced a medical certificate that he was not well enough to attend Court. In excusing him, His Lordship said that, having the certificate, Mr. Ling Fong need not have come to Court.

The Crown Solicitor said the crime of which the prisoners were accused took place at about eleven o'clock at night. An old woman and her daughter were sleeping in their matted, about half-way between Castle Peak and Kowloon, adjoining the New Road, when the two prisoners entered, lit a lamp, assaulted the woman, and stole some \$2.60 in cash and some trifling articles. They then went away, and the old woman, giving chase, went to a contractor's matted and telephoned to the Police. The two men were arrested at about 2 a.m.

Both the prisoners were found guilty, and his Lordship passed sentence of five years' hard labour and five strokes with the "cat."

ROBBERY WITH ARMS.

Chan Shing and Wong Kam pleaded guilty to robbing another Chinese, in a village in the New Territories, of \$320 and a few pieces of jewellery.

The prisoners shot their victim in the arm, and his Lordship pointed out that it was fortunate for them that they were not being charged with attempted murder. He sentenced each prisoner to 18 years' hard labour, and 20 strokes of the "cat" or as many strokes as the gaol doctor certified they were able to receive.

ROBBERY IN KOWLOON.

Chin Yai and Li Hok Chi were indicted for robbery with violence.

The robbery was committed at No. 54, Haiphong Road, Kowloon, in broad daylight, the prisoners and two other men entering the house in the guise of painters. The stolen articles, consisting of a quantity of clothes and a purse containing \$11.50, were found in the possession of the first prisoner, whom the jury convicted.

His Lordship imposed a sentence of 5 years' hard labour and ten strokes with the "cat."

The second prisoner was discharged.

DOGS KILLED FOR FOOD.
LARGE NUMBER OF LOCAL DOGS MISSING.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, three Chinese were charged with stealing a dog, and, after killing it, preparing the flesh for food.

Inspector Grant informed the Magistrate that a very large number of dogs had been missing in Hongkong lately. Detectives were sent to trace the missing animals, but returned unsuccessful. The dogs were, apparently, killed and used for food. On Saturday the Police received information that some men were killing a dog and preparing it for food at No. 7, Bird Street. He went to the place with a posse of constables, but was refused admission. He then broke open the door with a crow-bar, and, on entering, arrested one of the defendants, who was attempting to escape through the first floor. The other two men, who were asleep, were also taken into custody. On examining a pot, lying in the kitchen, witness found a bitch with half her hair scraped off. The water in the vessel was hot, the men evidently trying to cook the animal, which was quite dead. The Police theory was that the defendant sold the flesh to people for consumption.

Third defendant: I am a barber. Mr. Lindell: Yes, you do nothing else except shave dogs and men.

The defendants were sentenced to six months' hard labour each.

The Straits Times is authoritatively informed by the "Passage Controller" that the ambulance transport "Makeno" has been allocated for the conveyance of civilians from the Straits Settlements to the United Kingdom. The "Makeno" is expected to leave New Zealand about the middle of this month, and to be ready for embarkation from "Singapore" in the middle of June. She will have accommodation for 400 to 500 passengers, mostly in cots and berths.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

KOWLOON "A" DEFEAT C.R.C. "B."

Kowloon "A" met and defeated C.R.C. "B" in the League, on Saturday, by 67 games to 32, the scores being as follows:—S. E. Green and G. Manley (K.C.C.) beat G. Lee and Ng Tat Ling, 8-3; beat Wee Lee San and C. F. Lee, 8-3; beat Un Hew Fan and Mok Hing Kin, 8-5.

O. R. Chunyett and C. J. Stapleton (K.C.C.) beat G. Lee and Ng Tat Ling, 9-2; beat Wee Lee San and C. F. Lee, 8-3; beat Un Hew Fan and Mok Hing Kin, 7-4.

R. E. Lindell and L. J. Blackburn (K.C.C.) beat E. Lee and Ng Tat Ling, 8-3; beat Wee Lee San and C. F. Lee, 7-4; beat Un Hew Fan and Mok Hing Kin, 8-3.

C.R.C. "A" DEFEAT WIGWAIN.

C.R.C. "A" defeated Wigwain, on Saturday, by 68 games to 31; the scores being as follows:—

Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pan (C.R.C.) beat Hobbs and Avenell, 9-2; beat Paine and Hicks, 7-4; beat Crappell and McKerns, 9-2.

Yew Man Tsun and Hung Man To (C.R.C.) beat Hobbs and Avenell, 8-5; lost to Paine and Hicks, 5-6; beat Crappell and McKerns, 9-2.

Wong Po Keung and Lau Man Ching (C.R.C.) beat Hobbs and Avenell, 8-3; beat Paine and Hicks, 7-4; beat Crappell and McKerns, 9-3.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

RESULTS TO DATE.	F.	W.	L.	Pts.
83rd Co. R.G.A., "A".....	3	3	0	6
Manchester Regt.....	3	2	1	4
R.A.M.C., "A".....	3	2	1	4
R.A.O.C., "A".....	3	2	1	4
B.E., "A".....	3	2	0	4
88th Co. R.G.A., "A".....	3	1	2	2
88th Co. R.G.A., "B".....	3	0	3	0
88th Co. R.G.A., "C".....	3	0	3	0
R.A.M.C., "B".....	2	0	3	0
83rd Co. R.G.A., "B".....	0	0	0	0

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football League was held in Victoria Barracks last night. Master Gunner G. T. May presided over a very small attendance. The report and balance sheet were adopted. It was proposed by Mr. Rasmussen and seconded by the Rev. C. B. Shann that the election of officers be held over till the first meeting next season. This was agreed to. Mr. May proposed Mr. Rasmussen as acting Hon. Secretary vice Mr. Wright who expects to be soon leaving the Colony. This was seconded by Mr. Shann and carried unanimously. A hearty vote of thanks was then proposed to Mr. F. W. Wright who has carried out the duties of Hon. Secretary so long and successfully. A letter from the Kowloon F.O. regarding an alteration to the rules was held over for a larger attendance.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association followed. Mr. May again occupied the chair. The report and balance sheet were adopted. The election of officers and all other business was held over until the first meeting next season, when it is hoped more interest will be shown, and there will be a bigger attendance.

P. & O. RATES REDUCED.

BY TWENTY PER CENT.

It will be of interest to many in Hongkong to learn that Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., the local agents of the P. & O. S.N. Co., have reduced by 20 per cent. their passage rates from Hongkong to London by P. & O. steamer. The new rates are as follows:—

Mail Service	First Saloon	Second Saloon
To London "A" Cabins 234 "A" Cabins 238		
To Marseilles "A" " 278 "A" " 281		
To London "B" " 278 "B" " 284		
To Marseilles "B" " 272 "B" " 280		
Return Tickets available for two years are issued at the following rates:		
First Saloon Second Saloon		
To London "A" Cabins 2126 "A" Cabins 237		
To Marseilles "A" " 217 "A" " 231		
To London "B" " 217 "B" " 231		
To Marseilles "B" " 213 "B" " 275		
Inter-continental Direct Service		
To London First Saloon Second Saloon		
To Marseilles 272 210		
203 248		

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP AT SHANGHAI.

The "Greenwich" steamer built to the order of the Harbin Steamship Company by the Nicholas, Tau Engine and Shipbuilding Works, left the Chaofoong Road wharf, Shanghai, on May 8th, for her trial trip.

The "Greenwich" is a sister ship to the "Mylle" and easily attained the contract speed of 11 knots on half-a-dozen runs over a measured course about ten miles outside Woosung. She is of 3,150 tons deadweight.

The "Greenwich" will leave shortly for Wuhan to land troops for Canton, and will proceed later to Europe.

NEW GODOWNS AT TAI-KOK-TSUI.

FORMAL OPENING YESTERDAY.

An interesting function took place at Tai-kok-tsui, yesterday afternoon, when Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., and the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., formally threw open their new godowns to the general public.

The two godowns are thoroughly up-to-date. They are constructed of reinforced concrete, and have a capacity of 23,000 square feet. The entire buildings are lighted from cupolas on the roof, allowing the whole floor areas to be utilized for cargo. From the ground floor, there is a wooden staircase leading up to platforms, conveniently arranged for storing goods. The United Asbestos Oriental Agency's godown, is slightly different from Messrs. Dodwell's godown, in that it contains several compartments, including reinforced concrete store-rooms for the storage of valuable goods, belting machinery, etc. Large caretakers' quarters are situated at the rear, each having a plot of land for gardens, etc. A new permanent pier, with cranes, is about to be erected in front of the godowns, and cargo will be conveyed on trucks running straight in on rails. The contractors who carried out the whole work are Messrs. Lam Dore & Co., and the Architects, Messrs. Leigh & Orange.

Amongst those present at the opening ceremony were the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Messrs. A. Ritchie, J. W. Graham, W. L. Leask, E. G. Barrett, D. Harvey, E. Taylor, and G. R. Edwards.

After inspecting the buildings the gathering drank to the success of the new venture. Mr. J. W. Graham, said he could not let the opportunity pass without congratulating the two Companies on a very good investment. The Companies had stepped into a fine position, one of the best available sites, and had built valuable godowns upon it and secured the ground outside. He wished all success to the new undertaking and hoped the building would soon be filled, and emptied as quickly, with saleable goods. (Applause.)

The gathering then dispersed.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, May 19th.

TROOPS MUTINY IN KINGSCHOW.

The military leaders in Kingschow reported that the 82nd regiment of the regular forces in the Kamkong district, in Kingschow, mutinied on May 15th. The chief city of the district was looted. The Magistracy was attacked, and the guards defeated and disarmed. The whereabouts of the Magistrate are unknown. A large force has been sent to suppress the mutineers.

SERIOUS FIRE IN NANNING.

A message from Nanning states that a serious fire occurred in Nanning recently. More than a hundred houses and a number of pontoons were burnt, and more than 200 persons either perished by fire or were drowned. The origin of the outbreak is unknown.

THE KWANGSI TUCHUN AND CIVIL GOVERNOR.

Tam Ho-ming, the Kwangsi Tuchun, who went some time ago, to his native village in Lungchow, returned to Nanning, on learning that the Civil Governor, Chan Ping-kwan had gone to Hongkong. It is stated that Chan Ping-kwan is still staying in Hongkong, and that a number of the Canton leaders have gone to consult with him there.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

The Peking Government has received information that the Japanese Government has sent the 7th Squadron to Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow and Ichang to protect the Japanese residents in those places.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The following are the results of Pitman's Short-hand examination:—Second Class—Mario Silva, Sirdar, Rumjahn, Arthur Tavares, Gustav Osmund and Luis Xavier.

Third Class—Adolf Wahr, Delino Santos, J. Cooper, A. G. Botelho, Morio Umamoto, Mipora Ono, Michael Lo Kung Tsao, Leang Tseng Cheung, Tung Kai Yip, Lawrence J. Tsan Nam Fong, A. G. Abbas, Arturo de Jesus, Fong Chun Chong, J. N. Horne, D. B. Soria, Luis Rocha, J. D. H. Hart, F. X. Rocha, A. Azavedo, C. V. Rosa, Joseph Lau, Kam Wang, Joseph Chan Kwong Leong, B. H. Garrod, Anthony Gill, Lutz Yang Yee Yuen and A. B. Tavares.

The annual general meeting of the Peak Tramways Company, Ltd., will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Thursday, May 29th, at noon.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul thankfully acknowledges the receipt of \$30 toward the funds of the Society from an anonymous donor.

Six cases (two deaths) of bubonic plague, three cases (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever, and one case (one death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

As the majority of the students in Japan have decided to quit studying in Japan, (says the *Shanghai Gazette*), Kiang Yang, the acting Minister, has tendered his resignation.

The Banvard Musical Comedy Company, who had such a successful season in Hongkong, left yesterday for Manila on the *Wing Sang*. They expect to return to Hongkong for another short season, on or about June 14th.

The following cases of communicable disease were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on May 17th:—Bubonic plague, 50 (33 deaths); cerebro-spinal fever, 4 (1 death); enteric fever, 2 (3 deaths); diphtheria, 1; and small-pox, 1.

The film depicting Charlie Chaplin leading "A Dog's Life" attracted a very large crowd to the Victoria Theatre yesterday. The film will be shown again to-night and to-morrow, and anyone desirous of a couple of hours' hearty laughter should make it a point not to miss this picture.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, a Chinese was charged, on remand, with the murder of a Chinese constable at West Point. At the request of Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, the hearing was fixed for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. C. G. Perdue, who arrived in the Colony on Sunday by the *Aratona* from India, is a Police probationer and was sent to India some time ago to learn Punjabi. He will act for Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., who has gone on leave. Accompanying Mr. Perdue were a number of Indians who have come to join the Indian Police Force in Hongkong.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese were charged, on remand, with being concerned in the armed robbery in Western Street. Inspector Macdonald stated that revolver shots were fired in the house, but no one was wounded. Mr. J. E. Gardiner, who appeared for one of the defendants, asked that a date be fixed for the hearing. Mr. Hutchison set aside May 21st for the purpose.

Over 400 Chinese coolies, who were on active service in Mesopotamia, arrived in Hongkong on Sunday by the *Aratona*. Several of the men took a trip to Shamshui, where a quarrel ensued. The Shamshui Police turned out in full force and quelled the disturbance. One of the men, reputed to be the ringleader of the gang, was severely mauled and had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The Naval Dockyard Recreation Club celebrated their victory in the Bellios Challenge Shield for Shooting, on Saturday, when they foregathered for dinner at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. E. G. Kennett presided, and a very convivial time was spent by all. During the evening, songs were contributed by Messrs. Brock, Cawsey, Crocker, Wright, Bear and Williams. Mr. Neighbour rendered two violin solos. Mr. E. G. Kennett and Mr. Longyear acted as accompanists.

Those Chinese athletes who came down to the Far Eastern Olympiad from Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin arrived in Hongkong yesterday morning on the *Wong*, on their return to the North. The *China Mail* has received telegraphic news that China lost the final of the volleyball, came second in the swimming and won the pentathlon. Leung Kwok Sam (better known as Douglas Laing) of Hongkong came third in the mile swimming race and second in the quarter mile.

The British Empire Union recently received the following cable from the chairman of the British Propaganda Committee in Hongkong: "Bring before British Empire Union the fact that German missionaries have been ascertained by the Propaganda Committee to do the greatest harm to British interests and that they should be repatriated as well as all other remaining Germans." The Union hopes the Foreign and Colonial Offices will act upon this warning, as German missionaries in every part of the world have been political and commercial pioneers of German penetration.

A sensational incident is reported to have occurred in Wellington Barracks on Saturday night. Pte. Stevens, of the Manchester Regiment, walked into the guard room and gave himself up for having stabbed another private of that regiment, named Kelly. How the quarrel arose is not certain, nor was the stabbing noticed by anyone else. When men were sent to look for Kelly, he was found lying in bed, having been found by his friend, who had been to his flight. Kelly was removed to hospital, but his condition is not regarded as serious. Pte. Stevens was locked up. It is understood that the quarrel occurred in barracks, that Stevens tried to bang himself, is not true.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

AT LAST

WE CAN SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING ITEMS FROM STOCK.

"JAQUES" "WATER POLO BALLS" "TAYLORS"

CROQUET SETS, LAWN BOWLS,

TENNIS POSTS TENNIS BALLS TENNIS NETS

HARD AND GRASS COURTS

INCLUDING

AYRES' SLAZENGERS' SPALDING'S, WRIGHT AND DITSON'S.

(SLAZENGERS AND SPALDING'S PACKED IN METAL BOXES.)

GOLF TEES GOLF BALLS HICKORY SHAFTS

SILVER KINGS ARCH COLONELS PLUS COLONELS (GREEN DOTS) (TWO WEIGHTS) (YELLOW DOTS)

\$1.10 each. \$1.10 each. \$1.10 each.

GLORY DIMPLES, MIDGET DIMPLES, DOMINO DIMPLES. \$1.00 each. \$1.00 each. \$1.00 each.

THE "BOB" PATENT COLONELS 60 cents each. \$1.00 each.

INDOOR GAMES

INCLUDING

"MINORU," "MANIFESTO," "BOULETTE."

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, COLLEGES AND SERVICE TEAMS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

9.15 p.m. TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 9.15 p.m.

THE

Biggest Attraction on the screen to-day

CHARLIN CHAPLIN

HIS FIRST MILLION DOLLAR COMEDY

"A DOG'S LIFE"

There are as many laughs as the pup in this picture has fangs.

TOTO

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

7.15 P.M. TO-NIGHT 7.15 P.M.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE

MARK OF CAIN.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES.

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

AGENTS WANTED!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply: CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known "Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 1899.

Manufacturers:—1922, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. 1899.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1918.

Telephone 346

Have the best selection of gentlemen's high-class summer underwear.

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Have the best selection of gentlemen's high-class summer underwear.

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Have the best selection of gentlemen's high-class summer underwear.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

EMPIRE DAY.
THIS DEPARTMENT will be open for all purposes till noon on SATURDAY, MAY 31ST. Licensed Warehouse will be entirely closed on that day.
D. W. TRITMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, May 19th, 1919. [775]

WANTED.

COMPETENT ENGINEER with Good Shop Training for Local Engineering Works.
Apply stating experience and salary required to—
Box No. 777,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [777]

BRITISH MANUFACTURING HOUSE

doing a Large Business in General Brushware, Hardware and Fancy Goods, etc. with all the principal Wholesale Houses in the United Kingdom is open to take up extra Agencies for these classes of Goods, either on a Commission Basis, or on a Buying Basis; also wanted red cock feathers, bundled, for brushes. Small sample and prices.
Write Box 883, SELLS LTD.,
188, Fleet Street, London, E.C. England. [779]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1919, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending April 30th, 1919.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th instant to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.
PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1919. [780]

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 33.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, May 31st, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room
A QUANTITY OF
SHIPCHANDLERS' AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 14th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 3333.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, May 31st, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—
1 Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chair, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Ornamental Silk Tapestry, Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair, Occasional Table, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobe, Hat Stand, Dining Chair, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stove, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Heating Lamp, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 3333.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, May 27th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND OLDEST STOCKS OF CHINESE PROCELAINS AND CUPBS EVER PLACED ON AN AUCTION FLOOR FOR SALE.

A Large Variety of 3-coloured and 5-coloured Plates and Plates, Blue and White Vases and Figures, etc., including Inlaid Bone China and Wing Dynasties, Peking Old China, Crystal, Agate and Jadeite Vases and Ornaments, etc., and a number of Hand Bottles.
Also—
Lacquered Screens, Panels, Old Chinese Engravings and Kakeemonos and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 30th, 1919. [784]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE GARAGE, with all appliances, and a Five-seater Car used only 14 months. No reasonable offer will be refused. Owner leaving Colony.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [778]

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COMMITTEE OF THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN in Hongkong intends at an early date to apply to the Legislative Council of Hongkong for a Bill intituled "A Bill to provide for the incorporation of the MISSIONS TO SEAMEN in Hongkong."

Dated the 16th day of May, 1919.
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors. [773]

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, owing to the Underwriting proceeding on leave, Mr. HIGBY, H. F. JEWELL will take charge of the Company's Hongkong Branch as Acting Local Manager as from MAY 31ST.
JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong, May 19th, 1919. [773]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that all Straits Settlements War Loan taken up by this Association for its members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid in to this Association will, in future be invested in British War Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Hon. Secretary. [739]

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

EMPIRE DAY.

WEATHER Permitting, a POLO CLUB GYMKHANA will be held at the Racecourse, Happy Valley (by kind permission of the Stewards, Hongkong Jockey Club) on SATURDAY, MAY 31ST, at 4 P.M. Admission \$1.00 (including Tax) Children under twelve Half-price.
Programme includes:—
TROT, PEGGING, BURN-FEVER, RACE, MOUNTED COMBAT, &c., &c.
Cash Sweep.
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 19th, 1919. [774]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1919.

THE BOARD having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1919, holders of Registered Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividend on presenting No. 13 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
THE BANQUE BRASSE POUL L'ETRENGER.
The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.
CENTRAL MANAGER,
THE RAILWAY MINING ADMINISTRATION.
Hongkong, May 16th, 1919. [768]

A JUMBLE SALE

will be held in
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH HALL,
or
FRIDAY, MAY 23rd,
from
3 o'clock to 6 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTIONS of any description will be gratefully received. These may be sent to the Church Hall on THURSDAY, MAY 22nd.
Proceeds in Aid of the Rowland Branch of the Ministering Children's League [767]

SITUATION WANTED.

PORTUGUESE with several years mercantile experience versed in Import, Export, Book-keeping and General Office Work is open for engagement. Possesses A.I. testimonials.
Apply—
Box No. 764,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [764]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, May 31st, 1919, at Noon, at his Sales Room, Duval Street
The wreck of the S.S. "OHIO MARU" as she now lies off the Lema Islands.
Terms—Cash on fall of the Hammer, when vessel will be at purchaser's risk.
GEO. P. LAWRENCE,
Auctioneer. [780]

INTIMATIONS

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Underwritten on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21ST, 1919, at 11.30 A.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th May to the 21st May, both days inclusive.
Immediately after the above-mentioned Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles purpose to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction a call of \$50 per share in respect of the monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company.
At the same time the General Agents will, in accordance with Article 104 (a) ask for the sanction of the Consulting Committee to the payment of a Special Dividend of \$50 per share (payable immediately after the call out of the Reserve Fund).
Should these sanctions be obtained the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed for an additional 14 days, i.e., until including the 4th June, 1919.
JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 3th 1919. [703]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1919, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from May 15th to May 22nd, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
G. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9th, 1919. [736]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1919, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 15th to May 22nd, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
G. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9th, 1919. [735]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1919, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 15th to May 22nd, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
G. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9th, 1919. [737]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of MAY, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1918.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th day of May to Monday, the 26th day of May, 1919, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1919. [748]

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st April, 1919.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, May 24th, to THURSDAY, May 29th, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. R. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 16th, 1919. [765]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink. Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.

Splits 70 Cts. " "

TEL. 436 [13]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS

DEATH.

JENNINGS.—At the Military Hospital, Hongkong, on May 19th, HERBERT CECIL JENNINGS, beloved son of Sergt. Major Jennings, R.A.O.C., and Mrs. Jennings, aged 18 years. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.15 p.m. to-day. [781]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 30TH, 1919.

SOME CAUSES OF LABOUR UNREST IN BRITAIN.

"The general feeling throughout the country at the outcome of the Government's negotiations with the Triple Alliance (railwaymen, miners, and transport workers) is"—writes a Home Correspondent—"one of profound relief. We are conscious of having narrowly escaped an industrial conflict of unparalleled gravity. For weeks while conferences were proceeding between the Ministers and the miners' representatives there were days when it was touch-and-go whether the activities of the country would be suddenly arrested. If the strike had taken place, as planned, it would have been bitter and might have been protracted. In any event, the 'down tools' threat in the mines meant the closing of every factory and workshop in the land. Coal is as the breath of life to modern industry. Of course, shipping would have been affected, nor could any household have failed to experience hardship consequent upon the lack of fuel. On top of this there was the prospect of a complete disorganization of the railway system of the country, and transport of every description. That we have been saved from a disaster of this magnitude is mainly due to the sanity of the nation. People did not lose their heads. Men asked whether we had faced with undaunted courage the deadly peril of Armageddon, and emerged triumphant over a formidable foreign enemy, only to succumb to the disruption of our national life. Still, there was this ugly fact—that the miners' strike notices were

to take effect on March 30th, and, unless a settlement was reached before then, some three millions of organised workers were pledged to come out."

To the credit of the leaders of Labour in this crisis it must be said that they endeavoured to keep the peace. Men like Mr. SMILLIE, of the Miners' Federation, and Mr. THOMAS, at the head of the railwaymen, gave proof—not for the first time—that they possess qualities of real statesmanship. But men of acknowledged position are not always able to restrain the extremists in their own Unions. The latter, mostly young men, are pushful and headstrong, and ready to resort to violent methods to achieve their ends. Sometimes the ends are not quite disinterested. In the Labour movement the men at the top of the ladder maintain office by a tenure as precarious as that of a Prime Minister dependent upon a turbulent and disaffected following. Thus, while it was known that Messrs. SMILLIE and THOMAS were both opposed to the recent threatened strike, having regard to the present situation in Europe and the vitally urgent needs of the country to re-start essential industries, they were forced by pressure of circumstances to place themselves at the head of the strike or see themselves supplanted by rivals hungry for power. The popular impression that Labour leaders of the front-rank in England to-day are mere "agitators" engaged in fomenting trouble as a means of livelihood is pure moonshine. It is fortunate that, in view of the future of Democracy in Great Britain, the taunt is meaningless. We say "fortunate" advisedly; for, whatever one's political or personal opinions may be, it is certain that the accredited leaders of organised Labour to-day will have a large share in shaping the destinies of the country in the Labour Government of to-morrow.

That a strike on a national scale should have been threatened at this juncture before the Peace Treaty is signed and the world made safe for Democracy, was in the highest degree unpatriotic. It has been described as something in the nature of blackmail, and as an attempt to hold the country to ransom. Yet, paradoxical as it seems, from first to last the men who threatened to strike evidently saw nothing unpatriotic in their conduct. The miners who demanded a six-hours' day and 30 per cent. increase on current wages, regardless of the economic consequences of such demands if granted, are of the same stuff as their mates who cheerfully served as soldiers for a shilling a day—and died for England. This bed-rock fact has to be kept steadfastly in mind in trying to grope our way through the dark forest of present-day Labour troubles in Great Britain. Obviously it must influence our thoughts in trying to arrive at a considered opinion. Why, then, was a national strike planned? Why did the Triple Alliance refuse to wait until Peace was concluded? No answer complete in itself can be given to these or similar questions that suggest themselves, but, all the same, there are certain factors which give the clue to what is happening—pivotal facts that are discoverable in the welter of things classified rather vaguely as "Labour Unrest." In the first place, the object of those who engineered the proposed strike is not economic only, but political. Perhaps it would be right to say it is mainly political. However that may be, it would be contrary to human experience to find a population calmly settling down to peace conditions after such an upheaval as that which has shaken Europe to its foundations. It took over 30 years—from 1815 to 1848—to re-establish social order in England after the Napoleonic wars. There was a period of transition marked by a demand for an extension of political power, which found expression in the Reform Act of 1832, and which, despite that great concession, continued for many years afterwards. In the meantime, the country was subjected to industrial disturbances, and to disorder such as the Chartist Riots. Similarly, it is to be expected that England, after the world war, must undergo some corresponding transitional developments in the course of which the new forces of Democracy will strive to assert themselves. The attempt, indeed, has already begun.

The masses were assured "with damnable iteration," as Falstaff says, that we went to war to destroy autocracy and create a new and better world. England was to be a land flowing with milk and honey. All the world knows how splendidly repeated calls for fresh sacrifices were met. Now, the workers, who can never think of more than one thing politically at a time, demand that these fair promises shall be redeemed. It is decidedly awkward that they seem to expect everything straightaway. Endeavours on the part of the Government or of employers to explain that big increases in wages and shortening of hours cannot be conceded at once are ignored; even the logical argument that industries must be given time to be set in motion again are regarded with profound suspicion, as mere shuffling and evasion and attempts to tub off a settlement. "You promised us a new heaven and a new earth," shouted a miner's delegate to the PRIME MINISTER when he met 800 of them in conference after they launched their strike manifesto. "Yes," retorted the Prime Minister, "but I never promised it by March 20th."

Coupled with this demand for a quick settlement of what Labour desires is a very mischievous idea that national wealth is as exhaustless as the waters of the Seven Seas. It is an idea that has to be eradicated, but it will take time. Mr. CLYNNES, who succeeded Lord RHONDDA as Food Controller and is one of the outstanding figures in the Labour world, said recently: "I would like to express frankly what I think is a delusion in the working-class mind. It is that, as we could spend so many thousand millions in a few years in the prosecution of the war, we have unlimited financial means for meeting any kind of demand on the financial resources of the country." He added that the workers ought to turn their attention to increased production and thus increase the national wealth.

War profiteering is another cause of industrial unrest. Deep down in the hearts of the people there is bitter resentment at the shameless rapacity of those who took advantage of the nation's difficulties and exploited the public in regard to the necessities of life. The cost of living stands 120 per cent. higher than it was in 1914, and wages have not advanced in a progressive ratio. The revolutionary agitator has not been slow to turn to account the popular feeling towards profiteers, whom he represents as belonging to the predatory Capitalist class. With cunning adroitness he makes the situation serve his sinister purposes.

So much for some of the outstanding causes of the Labour troubles. In addition there are inside the Labour movement forces which are working steadily to create friction in every direction. Without question, Socialism has gained enormously during the war, though it is to be noted that Socialists have become more and more divided in their dogma and also in respect of their ultimate aims. Most of the Trade Union leaders are Socialists of a sort, and, outwardly at any rate, professed believers in State control, this end to be achieved by Parliamentary action. We saw this policy advocated in connection with the recent strike threat, one of the avowed objects of the Unions being the nationalisation of mines and railways. It is symptomatic of the march of events and of the attitude of Parliament that the principle of some form of national ownership of the mines was embodied in the Sankey report of the Coal Commission, and it has been formally and publicly accepted by the Government. Then there are Socialists of the KART MARX complexion, while others again are frankly out for Communism, which is another name for Bolshevism. But the British working-man has no use for Bolshevism. He has always hated political doctrines under any label, although a certain Bolshevik element is at work, it is regarded as negligible so long as its insidious methods are known and exposed in the Press. This poison in the body politic is to be met with chiefly in the South Wales coalfield and in the shipyards of the Clyde—the hotbeds of trouble all through the war. There is more than a suspicion that German gold is responsible for the particular manifestations of discontent in these areas, and our readers, with recollection of the use Germans made of the Consulate offices at Shanghai as a centre from which to foment disorder in India, will agree that the Germans are not likely to have overlooked possibilities in Great Britain. They certainly did not in the case of Ireland.

No doubt there will be strikes and rumours of strikes for some considerable time to come. They must not, however, be taken seriously as an indication of the spread of revolutionary notions—an impression easily conveyed by highly condensed cable messages or the perusal at leisure of the mails. For party papers naturally are coloured by the political outlook they represent, and although the opinions they express may honestly present their point of view it is a view that reflects, while seeking to guide, public opinion at the moment. It is subject to modifications from day to day as fresh facts come to light (the evidence before the Coal Commission is a case in point) and new developments arise. What really matters in attempting to interpret the meaning of "Labour Unrest" is tendency. That is an essential fact, and in that connection no doubt can possibly exist. The task before the nation—people of every class—is to adapt itself to changed conditions and to proceed with the great work of Reconstruction by means of evolution and not by revolution, recognizing, as the best intellects in England to-day are doing, that, in the famous words Abraham Lincoln used in addressing Congress in 1862: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. As our case is new so we must think anew and act anew. We cannot escape history."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RE-CONSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF ADVISORY COUNCIL.

LONDON, May 14th.

The report of the Advisory Council on local re-construction states that active re-construction is being carried on by the local associations in Birmingham, Bristol, Devon, Cornwall, Liverpool, North and South Wales and Ireland. Other associations are being formed. The report mentions, as an example of the work, the establishment in Wales of a Committee in connection with agriculture, social life in the villages, water power, and the Rural Industries Council.

It recommends the formation of a federation of Re-construction Associations, each of which should be free from Government control.

AMERICAN COTTON INTERESTS.

CONFERENCE BEING HELD.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13th.

A conference of cotton interests is being held here, with a view to the organisation of an American Cotton Exports and Financing Corporation. It has been decided that the Corporation's capital will be \$100,000,000.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver is quoted at 54d. and 53½d. The market is steady.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHEMICAL SCHOOL AT CAMBRIDGE.

BRITISH OIL COMPANIES' GENEROSITY.

LONDON, May 13th.

The British Oil Companies, together, donated 200,000 guineas for the purpose of endowing a chemical school at Cambridge.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, May 13th.

Sir Philip Chetwood has been appointed Military Secretary to the War Secretary, vice Sir Francis Davies who has been appointed G.O.C. the Scottish Command.

CABLE RESTRICTIONS.

WHY THEY CANNOT BE REMOVED AT PRESENT.

LONDON, May 13th.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Major-General Seely stated that the Government is very desirous of abolishing commercial cable restrictions, but this must depend on the issue of the peace negotiations.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

PREMIER WILL NOT RECEIVE IRISH-AMERICANS.

PARIS, May 13th.

Mr. Lloyd George has decided not to receive the Irish-American delegates when they return to Paris.

Colonel House, who promised to endeavour to arrange such an interview, has decided, owing to the nature of the Irish-American activities in Ireland, not to act as an intermediary.

THE PEACE TREATY.

GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

PARIS, May 13th.

The Germans are preparing a counter-proposal as regards the Saar Valley, and are re-opening the question of oral discussions—at least with the experts of the various Commissions.

THE EX-KAISER.

THE QUESTION OF HIS EXTRADITION.

THE HAGUE, May 13th.

It is officially stated that the *National News* report, dated May 11th, is a pure invention. The extradition of the ex-Kaiser at present concerns only the German Government and the Entente.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

NEWS FROM THE ARCHANGEL FRONT.

LONDON, May 13th.

The War Office issues a statement from Archangel, dated May 12th, that the enemy artillery, though active everywhere on the front, has been silenced by our counter-fire.

The thaw is progressing satisfactorily and the Drina is now free of ice. River transport is in full swing.

The White Sea is not yet free of ice, but is navigable without any difficulty at the mouth.

AN ALLIED ATTACK ON PETROGRAD.

LONDON, May 13th.

In the House of Commons, Major Wedgwood asked regarding the report of the enemy that we were preparing to attack Petrograd in co-operation with Finland.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that a British squadron was available at Felsingfors in case of emergencies, but no such arrangement, as suggested, had been made. Obviously, if anything of the sort was contemplated, it would be impossible to say anything in that connection. (Cheers.)

He declined, amid cheers, to give an understanding that Government would not be committed to an attack on Petrograd in co-operation with Finland without the House of Commons being acquainted of the operation, but he emphasised that no such definite proposal was at present contemplated.

ALLIED WARSHIPS AT HELSINGFORS.

LONDON, May 13th.

Reuter learns that the presence of Allied warships at Helsingfors is due to the appeal from Finland for protection, as Bolshevik vessels have been seen in the Baltic, and it is feared they may attack unprotected parts of the Finnish Coast.

THE AFGHAN SITUATION.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES REQUESTED.

SIMLA, May 15th.

Reports indicate that in the action on May 11th two battalions of the Amir's Household Troops were engaged.

Prisoners captured when Dacca was occupied state that the Afghan Commander-in-Chief was wounded. The Afghan casualties were very heavy.

It is reported that detachments of Afghan troops on Pajwar Range, at the head of the Kueram Valley, have been reinforced. Some fresh troops from Kandahar are believed to have reached the spur of Baldak opposite Chaman-deraj. Reports from Bannu, Waziristan and Kohat state that the situation is normal.

The Afghan Commander's request for a cessation of hostilities was conveyed in the following letter to the Political Agent at Khyber. It begins:—

"Sir,—As regards the outbreak of war between Afghanistan and Britain, I have the honour to inform you that the British officers commenced an unlawful war without any declaration of war on any side, and by this aggressive step inflicted heavy losses on the civil population and the army of Afghanistan, by throwing bombs from aeroplanes.

"I am informed by His Majesty the King of the Independent Kingdom of Afghanistan, that His Majesty has received a letter from the Viceroy of India, and, in consequence of that, am ordered to suspend the war, unlawfully begun by your side, until further order.

"You are accordingly informed that the war has been suspended until a final decision has been reached by correspondence between his Afghan Majesty and His Excellency the Viceroy."

The impertinence of this letter is only exceeded by its unblushing mendacity, for the Amir's violation of British territory, which precipitated hostilities, was entirely wanton, unprovoked and deliberate. Days before the actual outbreak of hostilities, the Amir had been endeavouring to flood India with inflammatory literature, and send emissaries into India to stir up disaffection against the British Government.

An official letter addressed by the Amir's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, the notorious Masow Tarni, to an Afghan envoy in India, ordering him to secure the allegiance of His Majesty's Hindu and Muslim subjects is actually in the possession of the Government of India.

The Political Agent at Khyber is being instructed to send the Afghan Commander a message to the effect that he is not authorised to send any reply to his letter; that if Amanullah sue for peace he should address the General Officer Commanding operations and request him to forward his representations to the Viceroy.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

SIMLA, May 15th.

The British representative at Kandahar reached Chaman on May 14th and on the same day the Afghan Envoys from Simla reached the Afghan authorities at Dacca.

Orders have recently arrived at Herat from Kabul reinstating the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, who had been imprisoned because they were members of the Mu Sahiban family, which is still popularly credited with complicity in the murder of the late Amir.

This, and simultaneous news that Nasrullah had been found guilty at Kabul, has much incensed the troops at Herat, who appear to be in a state bordering on open rebellion against the Afghan Government.

The Mehtar of Chitral has assured Sir George Roos-Köppel, in spirited terms, of the devotion to the Government of himself and his people, and their hatred of the Afghans.

The Khan of Teri Bannu has offered his services.

The Nawab of Amir has sent his son to Sir George Roos-Köppel offering any services required.

The Nawab of Dir has expelled all Afghan agents, wired congratulations on the Bage victory and assurances of his complete loyalty.

VICEROY'S STIRRING PROCLAMATION.

SIMLA, May 15th.

The Viceroy has issued a stirring proclamation by Great Britain beginning:—"To the brave and honest people of Afghanistan."

Steps are being taken to disseminate the Proclamation by aeroplane and other agencies.

The Proclamation draws attention to the old friendship and alliance between Afghanistan and Great Britain and the benefits accruing therefrom.

It refers to how Britain intervened at Abdur Rahman's request and forced Russia to stop her oppression. Later, Britain rewarded Habibullah's loyalty to the Treaty by increasing the subsidy by one crore of rupees.

Britain looked forward to a closer friendship after the war, but Habibullah was murdered. Britain was filled with horror and grief, and public mourning was ordered throughout India.

If the peoples of Afghanistan help Amanullah in his mad course, they will only ruin themselves. The fertility of the ambitions of the ill-starred youth had already been shown by the Army at Dacca being forced to flight and the guns being captured by the advance guard of the vast Army Britain is assembling.

Will the peoples allow a youth false to the memory of his martyred father to bring calamity on the brave peoples of Afghanistan, rain traders, debar families from clothes, necessities and comforts of life, and camels from grazing?

Britain desires to see Afghanistan again peaceful, prosperous, free and independent, under a wise Amir.

The Proclamation concludes: "May God help the Afghan people to take the right path speedily!—Chelmsford."

INDIAN FRONTIER CROSSED.

LONDON, May 15th.

A large body of Afghans crossed the Indian Frontier near Khyber Pass. They were dispersed by British forces with aeroplanes at Landi Kotal on the 6th, but remain in positions in the neighbourhood.

LAWS OF THE AIR.

PROBLEMS YET TO BE SOLVED.

Lord Justice Duke presided on March 31st at a lecture given at the Inner Temple Hall, under the auspices of the Solicitors' Managing Clerks' Association, by Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Carthew, R.A.F. (Inner Temple), on "Aviation: Its part in the war; its future and legal problems."

Colonel Carthew said there never had been an industry of science in the history of the world which had achieved such a rapid and remarkable pitch of success as that of the aviation of air-power. Phenomenal progress had been made in the past ten years. Lindbergh's great feat in March last year was largely due to the fact that General Salmond was able to concentrate some 350 aeroplanes in layers on the advancing German infantry. It was no secret now that General Gough sent for his Air Force Commander and told him to get into communication with the General Officer Commanding the Air Force to bring about the greatest concentration of air-power we had had in France. Yet at the beginning of the war we suffered from the lack of light steel to make aeroplanes; and General Trenchard said to the lecturer, "Do you know that in this country we cannot make light steel?" We were the greatest makers of heavy steel goods, but in the matter of light steel Germany had the advantage.

To-day there were open to the world such boundless possibilities in regard to flying that it was absolutely essential that the many and various legal problems connected with flying should be dealt with by trained minds. The development of wireless telegraphy in connection with flying had also been so remarkable that the public would probably be as amazed at some of the wonders of aeroplane telegraphy as they now were with "stunts" in the air.

Flying across the Channel was not now so dangerous as crossing Piccadilly on a foggy day. It was probable that for some time to come Trans-oceanic flights would not become at all general by the use of the machines, because a point had been arrived at in which it no longer paid to put too many engines in your aeroplane. There had already been reached the point at which the multiple engine machine was not likely to be exceeded. He had the authority of a distinguished member of a large civil aviation firm to say that the aeroplane of the near future would probably be a very fast four-seater machine, and that it would be with this that most transit would be done. The lecturer said he also looked forward to the invention in due time of the helicopter propeller, which would enable aeroplanes to rise right up from the ground. That would undoubtedly be another big step forward.

But what was going to be the state of things when the air laws were formed and the ban on civil flying was removed? Dealing with one of the legal problems that were likely to arise, Colonel Carthew pointed out that it had been laid down that the owner of property had a right to the air-space *aque ad inferos et ad inferos*. What was going to happen supposing an aeroplane came down and killed five or six people. Ordinarily speaking, these people's administrators could start an action under Lord Justice Campbell's Act for damages due to default or negligence. But how were they going to prove default or negligence, when the head of the pilot might be in Piccadilly and his feet in the air?

It was obvious that many questions must necessarily arise in regard to the result of civil flying. Was it practical for some form of insurance to be arranged by aircraft manufacturers—say, ed. a trip—to form a fund for the purpose of indemnifying for loss of various kinds? If we did not approach this subject in this aspect with such much damage might be done to an epoch-making industry. But there must be no let or hindrance in regard to our maintaining our supremacy of the air. England had started and got well ahead with aircraft manufacture, and she must stick there.

Lord Justice Duke said that Colonel Carthew had opened up a vista of interests of much fascination and had made observations and suggestions of the greatest value in regard to aviation. But the law in England was so well grounded and so practical that there was no problem for which it did not find a solution. He had little doubt that its practicability could be applied to aviation. With regard to the dropping out of parts from aeroplanes, he said that he really did not feel any anxiety as to the attitude of the courts, and was certain that they would find a satisfactory answer at least so far as the plaintiffs were concerned. (Laughter.)

DEGRADED MORALS.

WILD DANCES AND HIDEOUS CLOTHES.

Sir Dyce Duckworth presided at an exhibition of photographs illustrative of Church Army work in Mesopotamia, which was held by invitation of the Duchess of Somerset at the Eolian Hall recently.

He referred to Church Army work on the various fronts during the war, and said that there was work to be done now among young troops on the Rhine, which would not, he assumed, be without influence upon the German people. In Great Britain the Church Army proposed to cover the country with social centres, run on similar lines to the huts, with the object of raising the standard of Christianity and religious observances among the people who could not be reached by the parish priest from the pulpit.

THE EDUCATIONAL LANDSCAPE.

MR. FISHER ON SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (President of the Board of Education) delivered an important address recently at Saddlers' Hall, Chesham, under the auspices of the Industrial Reconstruction Council, in which he dealt with the functions of government in relation to education. The Lord Mayor (Sir Horace Marshall) presided over a large gathering.

Surveying the future, Mr. Fisher said the period of organic reforms was closed and no legislation which Parliament was likely to attempt for the next twenty years could greatly alter the fabric of our public system of education as it had been left by the Act of 1918. Even if the Church schools were bought out, the religious grievances composed, the controversy with respect to the single school area satisfactorily settled, and the whole of our elementary schools brought into direct relation to the local education authorities, these changes would be comparatively insignificant, if viewed from the educational standpoint, and from that alone, in comparison with the vast extension of the public scheme of education contained in the new Act of last year. The average Englishman always regretted any extension of Government interference; he took the view that if a thing could be done by individual enterprise it would probably be better so done than by State officials. A proposal, therefore, to extinguish all the private or local side of our educational system was never likely to meet with the favour of the great bulk of English voters. They might, therefore, fairly assume that with the passage of the two Acts last session—the Education Act and the Superannuation Act—and the revolution in educational finance by which they were accompanied, they had now fixed for some time to come the main outlines of the educational landscape.

He did not wish to deny that the changes which had been accomplished since he came to the Board of Education had tended to increase the weight and power of a public as opposed to a private system of education in this country. More money had gone to teachers' salaries, larger grants had been provided for the schools, secondary and elementary; and it had consequently been made more difficult for the weaker schools, standing outside the State system, to compete with the schools which were thus generously assisted out of Parliamentary money. It was to be hoped also that in the near future it might be found possible to increase the Treasury grants to the universities, and to give extended encouragement to scientific research in all directions. He did not conceal from himself the fact that to some people any extension of support given to the public forms of education constituted a distinct peril. Were we drifting into a position of accepting an educational monopoly which, like all monopolies, would end in stagnation? There was every good reason to expect that this would not be the case. Our system of public education was local, administered not by a few localities, but by many, and these were so jealous of their privileges that to threaten the extinction of a local authority was to encounter a vested interest in the defence of which all similar interests eagerly combined. Such a multiplicity of authorities might not be the most favourable condition for efficient progress. The distribution of administrative authority in education over more than 300 local authorities undoubtedly constituted a formidable obstacle to the undue dominance of any particular influence in education. The real danger was that the members of those bodies who controlled the local service of education might not be sufficiently interested in their work, and they might have to rely upon the advice of paid officials, who might themselves be indifferent to the best educational ideas of their time, and that these officials might develop a corporate and official interest of their own, which might oppose a stubborn tradition to the free development of life in the schools. Therefore they could not deny that under our modern system, where the members of the education committee were not elected on direct educational grounds, that there was special need that the work of these committees should be made as attractive as possible. The new Act would indeed largely fail in its purpose unless it was supported by all the voluntary agencies, whatever might be their religious and social complexion, which might be brought to bear upon the improvement of the moral, physical, and intellectual condition of our young people. Then, again, there was the great sphere of adult education. The movement hitherto had been entirely voluntary, supported by private munificence. It was a movement for which there was a great future, and though it was true that Government grants were already playing some part in the development of such movements as the Workers' Educational Association, these grants would always play, in his judgment, a subordinate part. They must lead to volunteer teachers, volunteer benefactors, to cover the vast field of education.

ADVANCE OF SCIENCE.

Again, it had been a very beneficial part of our educational tradition that the Universities in this country were not State institutions. So long as the highest forms of teaching were free and untrammeled, there was no real danger of servility in the lower stages of our educational fabric. We had, however, reached a point in our educational development at which it had become clear that the Universities would be compelled to accept a larger measure of State assistance than had hitherto been accorded to them. The new studies, as contrasted with the old, older humanities could not be carried on without a large outlay. Medicine was expensive, applied sciences in all its forms were still expensive, and meant while the State was becoming increasingly conscious of its needs in regard to very important branches of scientific

development. Many of us had been conscious of these for many years past, but the war had given a sharper edge to our apprehension. The development of aviation had caused us to ask ourselves, whether we were sufficiently supplied with trained meteorologists, seeing that a trained meteorologist was a necessary adjunct to every aerodrome. The anti-submarine warfare had caused us to ask ourselves whether we had done more than touch the fringe of the vast, indeed almost illimitable, subject of marine physics, whether, indeed, we had begun to understand the physics of the ocean. Was the physics of sound understood? Were there not stretching out before us illimitable vistas of new and important discoveries? Again, we were advised that we had altogether failed to make proper use of the water-power in this country and in our Colonies. Had we given enough attention to hydro-engineering? Were we prepared to grapple with the enormous problems connected with the chemistry of food? Had not the time come for the State to make a general survey of its most pressing needs in the sphere of physical sciences? Was it wise to trust to the chance that particular needs would be met by private benefactions? Ought our universities to develop their different scientific departments without any reference to one another or to the general interests of national economy? It was a nice question for discussion. All would agree that for every university simultaneously to found lectureships in meteorology, or professorships in marine physics, or departments of hydro-engineering, would be a wasteful and unprofitable process. What, then, was the solution? He had come to the conclusion that the gentle and indirect pressure exercised by the distribution of the Treasury grant to these universities would, if sympathetically, intelligently, and wisely administered, be sufficient to fulfil its purpose, and it was his intention, in collaboration with the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Ireland, to set up a committee which should distribute grants to universities of the United Kingdom and Ireland in the administration of which would be some opportunity for giving counsel to the universities who received grant as to the particular line of development in the pursuance of which they were likely to contribute most to the commonwealth.

STUDY OF GREEK.

Turning to the problem of the study of Greek, Mr. Fisher remarked that a very body with any knowledge of our educational history realised the great part which Hellenic studies had played in the formation of the best English minds. He had always held that the entrance to the older Universities should not be made conditional for all students upon a knowledge of Greek; and he gathered that the two older Universities, who had cultivated this great branch of human study, with so much glory and profit, had now come to the same conclusion. But if it seemed probable that Greek would no longer be made compulsory upon all students anxious to profit by the education offered at the old Universities, it was none the less desirable that opportunities for the study of Greek should be freely available, and that real proficiency in that study should receive an adequate reward. It was for the Universities themselves to consider how far it would be desirable to reduce the number of scholarships offered for proficiency in the language and literature of classical antiquity, and it would be for the Board of Education to consider to what extent it would be possible to induce local educational authorities to provide in their schemes for secondary education adequate opportunities for the prosecution of Hellenic studies for those desirous of obtaining a sound classical education. (Hear, hear.)

FOOD ABUNDANT.

CONTROLLER REVEALS A "GREAT SECRET."

"The food position in England is improving. Prices are falling and supplies are more abundant."

This statement was made on behalf of the Food Controller by Mr. C. A. McCurdy, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, at a National Liberal Club luncheon.

"We have abundant supplies of the prime necessities of life," he said, "and there is a distinct tendency towards reduction of prices in every commodity."

"The problem of feeding not merely our enemies, but our Allies and friends and neutrals in Europe, is an urgent one which is a great tax on the reserves of the Allies."

"I am glad to be able to tell you," said Mr. McCurdy, "that we have now arranged to send 100,000 tons of potatoes to Germany. We are also sending 30,000 tons of bacon and lard. I will tell you, as a great secret, that we have a great deal more bacon than we know what to do with. You will also be glad to know that we are being paid in gold for the bacon and potatoes."

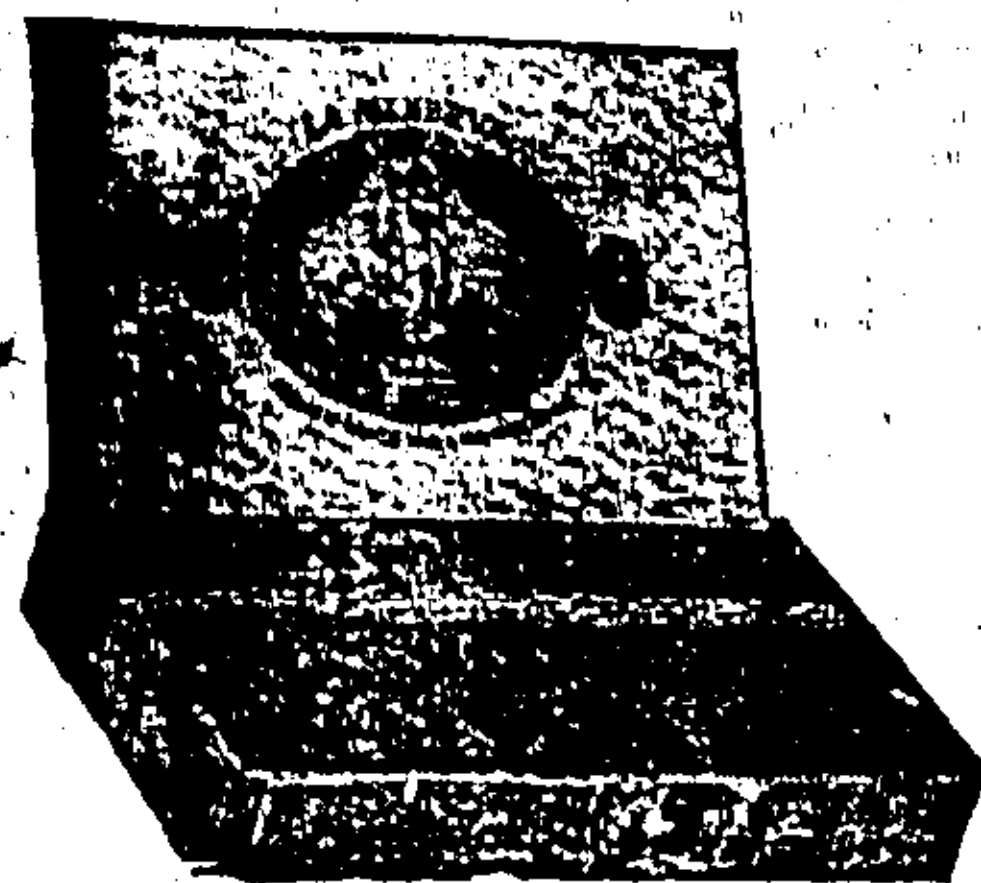
SUGAR MAY COST MORE.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Crawford, speaking for the Government on the financial transactions of the Ministry of Food, said:—

Sugar operations to date show a margin of profit sufficient to enable the maintenance of the present prices, which are substantially below the prices that will have to be charged for sugar coming in during the rest of the year if it is to be sold without loss. This statement formed part of the reply to Viscount Chelmsford, who had asked for a profit and loss account of the Ministry since its inception.

THE FOOD CONTROLLER ISSUED A STATEMENT REVEALING THAT FROM MARCH 24th and cocoa butter from March 17th. The effect of revocation of canned condensed milk orders is that after May 1st canned condensed milk will be sold free of control, except that the maximum retail price is retained.

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IT COOLS THE BLOOD
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**FRENCH LESSONS**

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15, MONTAGNE HILL ROAD.

PROBLEM OF WOMEN WORKERS.

DEPUTATION TO LABOUR MINISTER.

WHY NATIONAL FACTORIES ARE IDLE.

Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labour, received a deputation representing the National Federation of General Workers and the National Federation of Women Workers on March 26th.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., who explained that they wished to lay before the Ministry the present position of the women workers in the country. He pointed out that the deputation represented two organisations numbering a million organised workers, a considerable proportion of whom were women. War had imposed upon women greatly changed conditions. They found themselves installed permanently in the industrial affairs of the country, and had now much greater difficulty in finding work than the average man had. In order to meet the necessity of women the Government should take immediate steps to organise schemes of useful work and training for women, and also continue the unemployment benefit for the whole period during which women were out of work.

Miss Madeline Symons, of the National Federation of Women Workers, said that when Sir Robert Horne addressed them at the recent conference they felt that he had not the full facts before him. He then said that one of the contributory causes to the unemployment of women was their reluctance to take work because of the fact that they were receiving the unemployment benefit. Women did not refuse occupations at anything like a decent wage—25s. a week or over. It was true that a number of women were reluctant to take work below 25s. a week. At many exchanges throughout the country women were being offered work at wages from 12s. to 25s. a week. Four women in Brighton were offered work in January at 12s. a week. Their donation was stopped because they refused the work. A woman in London was offered work at a laundry. She worked for three weeks as a piece worker and found that by working as hard as possible she could not earn more than 12s. 6d. a week. When she gave it up because she could not live on that sum she went to the exchange, to find that her benefit was refused.

In addition, women were often kept waiting six weeks before their cases came in front of the Court of Referees. It was not the dislike of domestic service which prompted women to refuse that work. Women workers felt that the Government had not tackled the question adequately. Practically no training schemes had been undertaken. Nothing had been done to provide work, which was the urgent need of the moment. At the present time half a million women were drawing unemployment donations, and the number would increase. The Government were not showing anything like the same initiative and energy in tackling the problem in organising for peace that they had shown when tackling the problem of organising for war.

Mr. W. T. Kelly declared that men could not tolerate the continuance of the conditions of work and wages from which women suffered. He appealed for a more sympathetic administration of the Employment Exchanges, and declared that one official entered a room in which forty women were waiting for offers of work, and asked, "Who is for domestic service?" As no one replied, each one was handed the usual form, and told they were not entitled to further benefit.

GOVERNMENT NOT UNSYMPATHETIC.

Sir Robert Horne, replying, said that although various speakers had made a somewhat severe attack upon the Government and the method, or want of method, by which they were dealing with the problems the Government must not be regarded as unsympathetic in relation to the sufferings and hardships women were enduring at the present time. The Government knew very well what the hardships were, and knew that they did not affect women alone. The country was going through a very severe trial.

Personally, I regard the present situation as far more difficult than any situation with which we were confronted during the war. It is full of dangers just as great, and things might very well happen at the present time which would inflict as severe an injury upon the country as a military defeat at certain stages in the war. One of the attacks made upon the Government was to the effect that it sent all its energies to organising for war, and now that war was over they had got slack, and very averse from taking action with regard to the problems of reconstruction. I would beg you to remember that the conditions under which industry was carried on for the purpose of war was as different as the earth is to the sky in comparison with the conditions that you are dealing with now.

When the country was organising, by means of national factories and otherwise, they had an unlimited demand for the materials supplied. The difficulty then was that the country could not produce fast enough, and could not get sufficient people to make the materials required. The price did not matter. Orders were illimitable. To-day there was not only no unlimited demand; there was no demand at all, and the price mattered to everybody. There was not anything like sufficient orders in the shops to keep the shops going, and every manufacturer was so nervous about the conditions under which his trade was being carried on—the prices of his material, and the possibilities of everything being upset by unrest and trouble—that he was very unwilling to embark upon estimating for even such orders as he could get. The reason why national factories were not being used to provide work was not because it would interfere with private enterprise in the sense which some people imagined. Everybody would be at work if there were plenty of employment, and the reason why there was not plenty of employment was that the private manufacturers could not find sufficient work. If the Government started to make things in national factories which were made by private manufacturers they would be making things for which there was no market, or else they would be competing in the same market.

(Continued next page)

HOW BOLSHIEVIST LAW WORKS.

VILLAGES RAIDED FOR GIRLS.

According to the Stockholm correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company such an outcry has been caused by the law for the nationalisation of women in Bolshevik Russia that in one locality its operation has been suspended. The *Krasnaya Gazeta* gives an amazing account of the result of nationalisation. The essence of the system was that every girl, on reaching 18, must register herself at the bureau for "free love," attached to the local control commissariat, after which she was obliged to choose a partner from among men between 19 and 30 years old. "It is to be feared that in Vladimir Province this led to a lamentable confusion in juridical notions as to personal inalienability. A few days after the Soviet decree, which one may say was unanimously ignored, two outsiders, known to nobody in the town and seized the two daughters of a non-bourgeois comrade, declaring that they had chosen them as wives, and that the daughters, without any ceremony, must submit, as they had not observed the registration rule. Comrade Yablonsky and Guriakin, who sat as judges in this claim, decided that the girls must submit, and the girls were carried off, and have not been seen since."

The journal gives many other instances of absurdities and outrages. Enthusiasts for nationalisation, naturally all males, raid whole villages, seize the young girls and demand proof that they are not over 18. As this proof is very hard to give, many of the girls are carried off, and there have been suicides and murders as the result. In the town of Kovrov a regular campaign, not paralleled since the Trojan war, was waged between the vengeful relatives of an abducted nationalised girl and her persecutors. In this town the "Register of Nationalised Women" was opened on December 1st last, but up to February 9th only two women—both over 40 and neither of whom had ever been married—registered themselves as willing to accept the first husband the State sent along.

TRICKS OF FATE.

SHERLOCK HOLMES OUTDONE BY COINCIDENCE.

Three examples, reported on February 15th of the strange tricks played by coincidence deserve to be recorded together:—

A Stafford landlady found her two lodgers dead together in the same bed. It might have been a murder, or a suicide compact, or murder and suicide. But, as the inquest showed, one man died suddenly from the effects of a heavy supper, while the other was suffocated at the same time in an epileptic fit.

11.—CATCH IN THE ACT. This was related at Marylebone Police Court. A woman lost her gold ring in the street. Her first thought was to warn the pawnbrokers, in case a would-be thief tried to pledge it. And in the first pawn shop she entered she found another woman in the act of pawning the lost ring.

111.—THE LUCKY MOMENT. An artillery captain left his luggage in the cloak room at Victoria Station, and went away. Changing to return some hours later, he walked past the cloak room. At that moment a stranger came out, carrying the officer's valise and haversack. The officer promptly recovered his goods, and charged the man at Westminster Police Court.

with the private manufacturers, and so forcing them to close down. It was no good for the Government to make things for which there was no market. "We might as well dig a hole in the ground in order to fill up another hole somewhere else," Sir Robert remarked.

A Lady Member of the Deputation: Is there no demand for housing or the accessories for housing?

Sir Robert: That is a different point. The Lady Member: But that is our point.

Sir Robert remarked that they did not make houses in national factories, and he was immediately met with the interruption, "But you can make wooden doors in national factories."

WHY TRADE IS DISLOCATED.

Sir Robert, continuing, said that if the Government started to compete with private enterprise at this moment, when it was so shaken and nervous, the result would be that they would let manufacturers from those enterprises, which they were prepared to carry on. They would make the condition of unemployment even worse than it was at present. The reason why we were not getting on so fast was that we had not yet got peace, and the export market was dislocated. The present state of unrest was also a great deterrent. "You hardly realise that the state of Europe is a great anxiety to anybody who cares anything for our civilisation. I believe that this country more than any other in the world stands between the present system and something that would not be any better than a system of wreckage. Do not imagine that this Government can straighten out all these things at once, or that they are in a position to control the great forces of the world which at the present time, are inimical to the improvement in the condition of employment."

Sir Robert said he would be glad of all the evidence he could get about the lack of good administration by officials of the Employment Exchanges; he would like all cases of ineffective administration to be brought forward to him so that they might be investigated. Coming to something which he said would not be entirely palatable, Sir Robert said it was unfortunately the truth that a considerable number of women had preferred to take their unemployment benefit in preference to going to work. There had been innumerable instances of that, and it was true that there were not as many people in domestic service as there were before the war. It must also be remembered in cases like that of the engineering trade, that the Government gave a pledge that when the men returned the jobs would not be available for the women who had been given them temporarily.

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CHINKIANG and WUHU	HANYANG	On 30th May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	PAKHAI	On 30th May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	YUYANG	On 31st May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	YINGCHOW	On 31st May, Noon.	
SWATOW and BANGKOK	HUPH	On 31st May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	On 31st May, Noon.	
WHAIRAI, CHEFOO, NCHWANG and TIENTSIN	SUNHONG	On 31st May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	SUNHONG	On 31st May, Noon.	

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NEURALIA	28th May, Noon.	30th June	8th July.
NOVARA	7th August	9th Sept.	18th Sept.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	23rd May	10th June.

FOR

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NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,780 tons	23rd May, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 tons	31st June, at 11 A.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 tons	31st May, at Noon.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUNDER, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	ARI MARU ... 12,300 tons	2nd May, at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TATSUNO MARU ... 14,820 tons	27th May.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KIRIN MARU No. 3 ... 7,700 tons	24th May.

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MASILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings From Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU	... 11,000 tons	Sat. 31st June, at 11 A.M.
† KATORI MARU	... 10,000 tons	Sat. 1st July, at 11 A.M.

1 Outgoing Manila, Barcelona.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
& YASUDA, Managers.

Telephone 505 and 503

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	12,000	May 31st.
SIBERIA MARU	10,000	May 24th, From YOKOHAMA.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	June 1st.
KOREA MARU	10,000	June 8th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July, 1st.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000 tons	On or about 12th June.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 10,000 tons	On or about 12th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" ... End of May.

"ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 10th June.

"AMUR MARU" call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"GANGES MARU" ... Saturday, 24th May.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 26th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 16th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"GANGES MARU" ... Saturday, 24th May.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 26th May.

SINGAPORE, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"NANKIN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAIFUKU MARU" ... Wednesday, 31st May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st May, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 25th May, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (10,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" (10,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

June 1st, 1919. July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. BRYCE, Freight and Passenger Agent,
1st Floor, Queen's Building.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAIL close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
MANILA AND AUSTRALIA ...	Tango Maru...	23rd May.
MANILA, CANADA AND U.S.A. ...	Empress of Asia	23rd May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta...	Tango Maru...	Tuesday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Hongkong...	Changchou...	Tuesday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China...	Arratoon Apr...	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and North China...	Pakhoi...	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Hongkong...	Hai Hong...	Tuesday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow...	Tai See Jui...	Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung...	Asahi Maru...	Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Hai Phong...	Daioku Maru...	Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Pakhoi and Hai Phong...	Kaitum...	Wednesday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA KOREA...	Columbo...	Wednesday, 21st, 9.45 A.M.
HONGKONG, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO...	Fantai...	Wednesday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Hai Phong...	Song Jui...	Wednesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Taiwan...	Song Jui...	Thursday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA THURSDAY ISLAND...	Aki Maru...	Thursday, 22nd, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Hongkong...	Suiyang...	Thursday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Hongkong...	Africa Maru...	Thursday, 22nd, 10.45 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Durruti...	Lycan...	Thursday, 22nd, 1.45 P.M.
Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ...	Quinnabang...	Friday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Hongkong...	Shingyo Maru...	Friday, 23rd, 9.45 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA KOREA...	Cyclops...	Friday, 23rd, 11.45 A.M.
HONGKONG, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO...	Tango Maru...	Saturday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Hongkong...	Yingchow...	Saturday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Hongkong...	Yingchow...	Sunday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Hongkong...	Yingchow...	Monday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Hongkong...	Yingchow...	Tuesday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Hongkong...	Yingchow...	Wednesday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Hongkong...	Yingchow...	Thursday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Yung Shan and Santin...	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
*Canton (By Train)	Reg. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M.	
Wanchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	1.30 P.M.	
Namtau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.

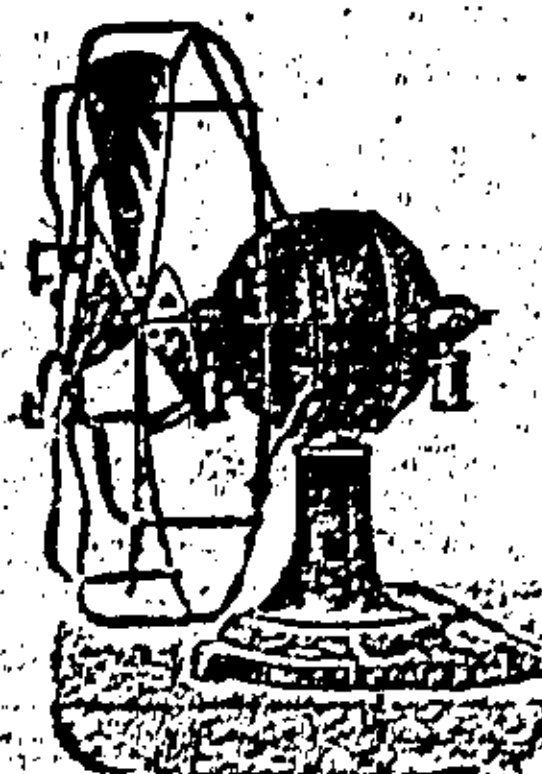
In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Fans.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Voeux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the BRASCOLITE FITTING.



Prepare for the warm weather and send your fan in to be oiled and cleaned. A new stock of the latest models due to arrive shortly.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London...	May 19th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills at 3 days' sight	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
Credit at 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
On Paris...	
Bank Bills, on demand	51 1/2
Credit at 4 months' sight	51 1/2
On New York...	
Bank Bills, on demand	8 1/2
Credit at 60 days' sight	8 1/2
On Bombay...	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta...	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai...	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama...	
On demand	150
On Manila...	
On demand	169
On Singapore...	
On demand	180
On Batavia...	
On demand	20
On Hongkong...	
On demand	nom.
On Saigon...	
On demand	43 1/2
On Bangkok...	
On demand	5.50 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine per tael	\$41.40
Bar Silver per oz	(\$34 1/2 ready 62 1/2 forward)

USE DIARY COIN.	Per cent.
Hongkong... 30 cents piece	100.00 Discount.
Hongkong... 10	0.04
Canton... 20	0.04
Canton... 10	0.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.

9.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.

TO-MORROW.

11.30 a.m.—Canton Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Thursday, May 22nd:—

Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

12.45 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

Friday, May 23rd:—

Noon—J. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting at the Hongkong Hotel.

Saturday, May 24th:—

Empire Day.

4 p.m.—Polo Club Gymkhana at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN CHINA).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (paid-up) ... Yen 27,500,000

Reserve Funds ... Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Keelung, Kaitum, Keelung, Kaitum, Keelung, Kaitum.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Dairen, Port Arthur, Vladivostok, etc.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Siam, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND CURRENCY BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, Japan, Java, China, Siam, India, Philippines, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, Manager.

3, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [52]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 4 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABLE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1917. 10

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.

Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station.

This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAB AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on Application.

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

100

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital ... F. 75,000,000

Paid Up ... F. 27,500,000

(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., F. 37,500,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Fournier

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Dairen, Port Arthur, Vladivostok, etc.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bedouin & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET-DE-JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [68]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,500,000

Paid-up ... 750,000

Reserve Fund & Rest ... 750,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT-CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, etc.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. BANDES, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 11th, 1919. [64]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$19,979,800

Reserve Funds ... \$3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

(PEKING): Haining, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

(HANKOW): Hankow, etc.

(SHANGHAI): Shanghai, etc.

(CANTON): Canton, etc.

(HONGKONG): Hongkong, etc.

(YOKOHAMA): Yokohama, etc.

(TOKYO): Tokyo, etc.

(OSAKA): Osaka, etc.

(Kobe): Kobe, etc.

(Nagasaki): Nagasaki, etc.

(Fukuoka): Fukuoka, etc.

(Kyushu): Kyushu, etc.

(Hokkaido): Hokkaido, etc.

(Siberia): Siberia, etc.

(Manchuria): Manchuria, etc.

(Inner Mongolia): Inner Mongolia, etc.

(Outer Mongolia): Outer Mongolia, etc.

(Tibet): Tibet, etc.

(Szechwan): Szechwan, etc.

(Yunnan): Yunnan, etc.

(Guizhou): Guizhou, etc.

(Hubei): Hubei, etc.

(Henan): Henan, etc.

(Shandong): Shandong, etc.

(Jiangsu): Jiangsu, etc.

(Zhejiang): Zhejiang, etc.

(Fujian): Fujian, etc.

(Hainan): Hainan, etc.

(Taiwan): Taiwan, etc.

(Philippines): Philippines, etc.

(Java): Java, etc.

(Sumatra): Sumatra, etc.

(Borneo): Borneo, etc.

(Siam): Siam, etc.

(Ceylon): Ceylon, etc.

(India): India, etc.

(Australia): Australia, etc.

(New Zealand): New Zealand, etc.

(South Africa): South Africa, etc.

(Europe): Europe, etc.

(America): America, etc.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds ... \$1,500,000

Capital ... \$16,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

J. A. P. M. ... Chairman.

E. V. D. ... Deputy Chairman.

A. H. Compton, Esq. ... Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoke.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowell, J. Johnston, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STABLE, Esq.

Shanghai—A. G. STAPLES, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " " " "

" 12 " 4 " " " " "

" 18 " 5 " " " " "

" 24 " 6 " " " " "

" 30 " 7 " " " " "

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" 60 " 12 " " " " "

" 66 " 13 " " " " "

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" 84 " 16 " " " " "

" 90 " 17 " " " " "

" 96 " 18 " " " " "

" 102 " 19 " " " " "

" 108 " 20 " " " " "

" 114 " 21 " " " " "